

States policy to vigorously support the Government and people of Afghanistan with assistance and training, particularly in strengthening government institutions, as they continue to commit to the path toward a government representing and protecting the rights of all Afghans.

Moreover, the Conference substitute declares that the United States shall maintain its long-term commitment to the people of Afghanistan by increased assistance and the continued deployment of United States troops in Afghanistan. This section also states that the President shall engage aggressively with the Government of Afghanistan and NATO to explore all additional options for addressing the narcotics crisis in Afghanistan, including considering whether NATO forces should change their rules of engagement regarding counter-narcotics operations. In addition, this subsection declares that the United States shall continue to foster greater understanding and cooperation between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. This provision makes it a statement of Congress that the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 be reauthorized and updated. It also directs the President to make increased effort to improve the capability and effectiveness of police training programs, including, if appropriate, by dramatically increasing the numbers of United States and international police trainers, mentors, and police personnel operating with Afghan civil security forces and shall increase efforts to assist the Government of Afghanistan in addressing corruption; and directs the President to submit a report on the United States efforts to fulfill the requirements in this subsection.

Section 2042. Pakistan

Section 1442 of the House bill relates to Pakistan's commitment to fighting terrorism.

There is no comparable Senate provision. The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, as modified. It contains Congressional findings describing the Government of Pakistan's commitment to combating international terrorism and the critical issues threatening to disrupt the relationship between the United States and Pakistan, undermine international security, and destabilize Pakistan. The findings also describe the publicly stated goals of Pakistan and their close agreement with the national interests of the United States and the opportunity for a shared effort in achieving correlative goals. This provision also declares that it is the policy of the United States to work with the Government of Pakistan to maintain its long-term strategic relationship; to combat international terrorism; to end the use of Pakistan as a safe haven for forces associated with the Taliban; to dramatically increase funding for programs of the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Department of State; to work with the international community to secure additional financial and political support to assist the Government of Pakistan in building a moderate, democratic State; to facilitate greater cooperation between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan; and to work with the Government of Pakistan to prevent the proliferation of nuclear technology.

The Conference substitute requires the President to submit a report on the long-term strategy of the United States to engage with the Government of Pakistan to address curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology, combating poverty and corruption, building effective government institutions, promoting democracy and the rule of law, addressing the continued presence of the Taliban and other violent extremist forces

throughout the country, and effectively dealing with Islamic extremism. This section also prohibits the provision of United States security assistance to Pakistan for Fiscal Year 2008 until the President determines that the Government of Pakistan is committed to eliminating the Taliban from operating in areas under its sovereign control, is undertaking a comprehensive campaign to accomplish this goal, and is making demonstrated, significant, and sustained progress towards eliminating support or safe haven for terrorists, and requires the President to submit a justification for any such determination made.

Moreover, the Conference substitute provides a sense of Congress that the national security interest of the United States will best be served if the United States develops and implements a long-term strategy to improve the United States relationship with Pakistan and works with Pakistan to stop nuclear proliferation. It also authorizes such sums as may be necessary for assistance for Pakistan in various different accounts. This subsection also states that the determination of the level of funds authorized to be appropriated be determined by the degree to which the Government of Pakistan makes progress in preventing terrorist organizations from operating in Pakistan and in implementing democratic reforms and respecting the independence of the press and the judiciary. In addition, it requires a report to be submitted by the Secretary of State describing the degree to which such progress has been made. It also extends waivers of foreign assistance restrictions with respect to Pakistan through the end of Fiscal Year 2008 and includes a sense of Congress that extensions of these waivers beyond Fiscal Year 2008 should be informed by whether Pakistan makes progress in rule of law and other democratic reforms and whether it holds a successful parliamentary election.

Section 2043. Saudi Arabia

Section 1443 of the House bill contains Congressional findings that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

There is no comparable Senate provision. The Conference substitute adopts the House provision, as modified. It contains Congressional findings that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's record in the fight against terrorism has been uneven and that the United States has a national security interest in working with the Government of Saudi Arabia to combat international terrorists. This section also expresses a sense of Congress that the Government of Saudi Arabia must undertake a number of political and economic reforms in order to more effectively combat terrorism. In addition, the Conference substitute requires a report on United States long-term strategy to engage with the Saudi Government to facilitate reform, to combat terrorism and to provide an assessment on Saudi progress to becoming a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and on the activities and authority of the Saudi Nongovernmental National Commission for Relief and Charity Work Abroad.

TITLE XXI—ADVANCING DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Section 2101. Short Title

Section 2101 of the Senate bill states that this title may be referred to as the, "Advance Democratic Values, Address Nondemocratic Countries, and Enhance Democracy Act of 2007," or the "ADVANCE Democracy Act of 2007."

There is no comparable House provision. The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provision, with an amendment expanding and revising the findings in this section.

Title XXI, which was title XIX of the Senate bill and has no comparable House provi-

sion other than section 1421 of the House bill, comprises the ADVANCE Democracy Act of 2007, which gives statutory standing to the U.S. framework to strengthen and institutionalize U.S. support for the promotion of democratic principles and practices worldwide. Since the President's speech at the National Endowment for Democracy on November 6, 2003, and his second inaugural address on January 20, 2005, the Department of State has been taking steps to strengthen U.S. Government democracy promotion programs. The Conference recognizes that there are already a number of experienced and dedicated career State Department officials who focus their talents and energy on democracy promotion. The Conference believes these efforts could be strengthened by further institutionalizing the focus on the protection of human rights and the promotion of democracy. In this sense, the ADVANCE Democracy Act represents Congressional support for the President's commitment to democracy promotion and the Secretary of State's ongoing efforts to change the State Department through the "Transformational Diplomacy Initiative." The Conference intends that the Act will contribute to making democracy promotion a core element of U.S. foreign policy well beyond the time when the President's term of office has been completed.

The Conference substitute adopts the Senate provisions, with amendments. The ADVANCE Democracy Act of 2007: (1) establishes new Democratic Liaison Officers and requires the Secretary to identify at least one office responsible for supporting the new officers and providing liaison with both U.S. and foreign non-governmental organizations; (2) endorses long-term strategies for democracy promotion and human rights protection for non-democratic and democratic transition countries; (3) requires the Secretary to continue to enhance training on democracy promotion and human rights protection for members of the Foreign Service and other State Department employees; (4) supports incentives for employees who excel in democracy promotion and human rights protection; (5) encourages Ambassadors and other members of the Foreign Service to reach out to foreign audiences and engage robustly with foreign government officials, media, non-governmental organizations, and students in order to engage in discussions about U.S. foreign policy, in particular democracy and human rights; (6) supports efforts to work on democracy promotion through international institutions, such as the UN Democracy Fund and the Community of Democracies, and in cooperation with other countries.

The ADVANCE Democracy Act of 2007 represents several years of discussion with outside activists, democracy practitioners, and the Department of State. It seeks to bridge the differences between individuals and non-governmental organizations that focus on the promotion of democracy and those that focus on the protection of human rights. The Conference believes that the work of these two groups of reform advocates is mutually reinforcing.

Section 2102. Findings

There is no comparable House provision. Section 1902 of the Senate bill contains Congressional findings describing the need to promote democracy throughout the world. The findings note that the development of universal democracy constitutes a long-term challenge that goes through unique phases at different paces in individual countries. It requires reforms that go well beyond the holding of free elections to include, among other institutions, a thriving civil society, a free media, and an independent judiciary. The